It is not unlikely, however, that these last negotiations will result in nothing more than did the negotiations for the conference. Replies to Emperor Napoleon's amica-ble note have been received from Italy, Prussia and Ausa, each of which has expressed its willingness to en-

But stready there has arisen the same difficulty that appeared before hostilities commenced when the question of a conference was proposed. That is, the conditions n which an armistice may be brought about and a afactory powe established. is said that taly has laid down as the condition of

occeptance of an armistice the immediate occupa-y her of two fortresses of the Quadrilateral.

King of Prussia in his reply to the Emperor eon's offer of mediation thanks his Majesty for The King of Prussia in his reply to the Emperor Napoleon's offer of mediation thanks his Majesty for his friendly offices, states that the sentiments of mutual confidence existing between the governments of France and Prussia caused him to readily accept the mediation of the Emperor, and concludes his reply by saying, "I have sent a despatch to Count Goltz empowering him to settle the conditions of an armistice, which can only be concluded in concert with the King of Italy," It is said that those conditions will embrace an understanding that the Prussian armies shall retain possession of their present positions, the troops to be supported at the expense of the country occupied, and that Austria must not increase her forces in Bohemia or in the other countries of the Germanic Confederation.

The Emperor of Austria, as you will have seen in your files, in his imperial manifesto, states that he is prepared to make peace upon honorable terms, but at the same time he declares that sooner than sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great Fower would be shaken, he would carry on the war to the utmost extremity.

THE PROGRESS,

It is understood that an understanding has 'already been arrived at with Prussia, subject to the action of her aily, Italy, and that the negotiations with the Halian government are still in progress. The regotiations however, cannot be long, and a determination of some sort will be arrived at very soon.

NEWES PROM THE GERMAN MATTLE FIRLES.

Meanwhile the movements of troops continue. Nearly a week ago the headquarters of the Prussian army were transferred to Pardubitz, and some of her troops had possession of all the fords on the Eibe between Pardubitz and Eibe-Teintz,

The Prussian troops recently at Ratibor had occupied Troops.

Prussian troops recently at Ratibor had occupied

The infantry of the Guard which was quartered at hlum had advanced in the direction of Pardibliz, and amounding being heard at five o'clock in the afternoon the 7th it was supposed that an attack had been made non the fortress of Königgrätz.

Previous to this, propositions had been made for sundering the fortress to the Prussians, but the commandant requested, among other conditions of evacuation, that forty-five Austrian officers should be exchanged or an equal number of Prussian officers. That part of e proposal was accepted by the Prussians, but the her conditions, which are not named, are said to have on rejected.

It is not improbable, therefore, that the Prussians may

peon rejected.

It is not improbable, therefore, that the Prussians may have assaulted the fortress.

On the 5th inst., the headquarters of Prince Frederick charies were at Pozélantch, and those of the Crown Prince at Isehlpark, both places being about equi-disant from Pardubitz.

ADVANCING IN SOURMA.

Prince at Ischiparck, both places being about equi-diatant from Pardubitz.

ADVANCING IN ROHEMA.

The Prussian armies had been pushed forward at all points after the retirring Austrians, and another encounter might at any time take place.

PRIAGUE 8.810 TO BE EVACUATED.

The Austrians are reported to have abandoned Prague, and to be withdrawing toward Brunn, followed by the two powerful Prussian armies. The Austrian headquarters were reported to be last at leitomischel.

OPINION FROM VINNNA.

No conflict had occurred up to the 7th instant, and a telegram of that date from Vienna, published as official, states that there is good prospect of an armistice being concluded for the space of six weeks.

DISCIPLINE IN SILESUA.

The Prussian General, Knobelsdorfs, had Issued a proclamation to Austrian Silesians, informing them that strict discipline would be maintained in the Prussian army, that the troops had strict orders to respect private property, and that the inhabitants would be treated with the greatest humanity.

army, that the troops had strict orders to respect private property, and that the inhabitants would be treated with the greatest humanity.

It is stated that Count Peeks Volmorstein has been authorized to form a "free" corps, to serve only during the war. That is the first instance since 1813 of such an irregular body of troops being organized in Prussia, where regular troops, carefully disciplined, have met her enemies on the field of battle. Should heatilities continue it is proposed to organize a number of similar corps without too scrupulous regard to the nationality of recruits, "provided only they are Germans."

In last Saturday's sitting of the Nassau Chamber of Deputies the government proposal for the mobilization of the Nassau contingent was brought to another vote, and rejected almost unanimously. There were only two votes in favor of the motion. The immediate dissolution of the Chamber is expected.

The Assembly of Burghers which has been discussing the proprisety of fortifying the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, have postpored their vote upon the question.

The First Cities And Towns.

The mobilization of the Hamburg contingent will take place on the 16th inst., in consequence of which all the Hamburg solders on furlough have been called in for duty.

The authorities of the town of Schleswig have pre-

authorities of the town of Schleswig have pre-a congratulatory address to the King of Prussia, ich they say that "the inhabitants of Schleswig, b proud to call themselves the youngest citizens of useian state, regret that their sons have not been oned as Prussian soldiers to the field of battle."

## NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

## THE ARMISTICE.

Policy of Russin and England.

(From Galignani's Messenger, July 10.] ourt of the Tuileries, which had imme propositions of Austria known to the rue court of the Tuileries, which had immediately made the propositions of Austria known to the governments of Ensiand and Russia, has received from those Powers, together with the expression of their satisfaction, the reserced assurance of their disposition to contribute towards the re-establishment of peace. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has also, it is said, made known at Berkin its desire to see the armitistic proposed by the Emperor of the French concluded.

The Paris Siècle of July 10 makes the subjoined esti-mate of what Austria will gain in men and stores by ovacuating the Quadrilateral.—"Mantua will render 20,000 men disposable and 150 guns; Verona, 40,000 and 300; Peschiera, 10,000 and 50; and Legnago, 25,000 and 50.

300; Peschiera, 10,000 and 50; and legnago, 25,000 and 50.

"The effrenched camps, forts, and block-houses, the garrisons of Maighera, Alberon, St. Andre, St. Pierre, Albano, and Monteche, with the towns of Vicenza, Treviso, and Rovigo, will also furnish enormous quantities of men and gons. The arsenals will give up their muskets and other military stores.

Lastly, the Quadrilateral will furnish its army in the field—infantry, cavairy, wagon train, military stores, guns, &c.; in all one hundred and lifty thousand men. All those living and material forces will proceed towards Olmutz.

Olmutz.
The Emperor Francis Joseph gives them to Moravia;
he sends also the Archduke Albert, who used them on
the Mincio, to show at Olmutz how they should be em-

The boundaries of the province of Venetia are well known, but not very generally the extent which it occupies on the map of Europe.

It contains 23,482 square kilometres (3,570,500 acres), and has 2,423,968 inhabitants.

Opinion of the French Press Should Italy Feel Hamiliated.

Opinion of the French Press Should Italy Feel Hamiliated.

[From the Paris Freese, July 10.]

Did not Italy, in 1859, accept the Mincle for a limit? Did she think herself bound by a point of honor to carry ber frontier behind the Ticino, under the pretext that Lombardy had been delivered by a wickery of our arms? The accuples which she did not feel on the subject of the territories we gained by our blood, why should she have them on the occasion of a province which she will owe to our influence? The day of Cistozza must have dissiplated in Italy many illusions, not as to the bravery, but as to the force of the Italian army. Surely that is not a reason why we should see revived in that country certain susceptibilities which a true sentiment of the common interest and the satisfaction given to the future prospects of Venice would condemn in the strongest manner. In any case, it does not seem proper for a French journal to awaken or flatter such susceptibilities. Italy ower enough to France to obviate our having to excuse ourselves timidly to her, as apparently recommended by the Debaz, from making her a new present.

Will Italian Unity Be Perfected?

Will Italian Unity He Perfected?

[From the Paris Debats, July 10.]

Many persons have asked if the Italians will accept venetia. Without doubt they would have preferred to seize it from the Austrians by force of arms; but at present it is from the Emperor of the French and not from the Emperor of Austria that they soil have to take it. "All is lost, save honor," said, if tradition is to be believed, Francis I. when conquered at Pava. "All is saved, including honor," might say the Italians, despite the check at Custezza, and the legitimate vexation they may feel at not being able to take their revenge. When two adversaries have fought bravely, honor is satisfied on both sides. The Emperor of Austria accedes to the ideas emitted by the Emperor Napoleon in his letter of the 11th June; and it is under the benefit of that reserve that he gives him Venetia and accepts his mediation. We have always thought that the imperial letter formed, in the criss Europe is passing through, a point to which it was rapportant to fix the attention in order to appreciate the situation. "Necessity for Italy to assume her independence; minimenance of the work which France con tributed to build up in Italy," is the language of the letter. That work had its starting point in the campaign or 1859. France there contributed to build up in Italy," is the language of the letter. That work had its starting point in the campaign or 1859. France there contributed to lithy imposing on Austria the obligation of no himdering it by force, by recognizing the kingdom of Italy; by inviting other Powers to de the same, and by the contracting with the new government the treaty of the 18th September, 1864. Are we to-day going to overthrow that work in order to try something new? No, without

doubt. To maintain does not mean to destroy. The imperial letter recognizes that there is a necessity for the Italians to assure their independence by the taking of the Quadrilateral and the possession of Venetia. Consequently, Venetia ought to belong to the Italians. The Emperor is mediator. The regulation of European difficulties by means of a congress is an idea which is dear to him, and doubtless he has much at heart to realize it. If his mediation is accepted by Prossis there will be some pretensions to moderate and sacrifices to obtain, under penalty of seeing the the mediation fall. In order to achieve those objects and not to compromise the success of his efforts in furnishing other Powers with a plausible motive to show themselves more exacting, ought not the mediator to himself set the example of disinterestedness? Would he do so by causing himself to be paid for a present which cost him nothing? Prussis, after her rapid and almost decisive successes, will obtain, we may be sure, that increase of homogeneity and force in the North which was desired for her in the imperial letter; and then it will be necessary to reinforce the Nouth of Europe. No sensible man can any longer doubt that Italian unity is necessary to the equilibrium of Europe.

what Napoleon Can Accomplish.

From La France, of Paris, July 10.]

\* \* Exther the mediation of the Emperor will be accepted by Prussia and Italy, and then his Majesty will have confided to him a mission of exceptional dignity and importance. It will, however, carry with it both embarrassments and difficulties. But the equity and importance is will, however, carry with it both embarrassments and difficulties. But the equity and framens of the Emperor, joined to the authority which his counsels have acquired in Europe, warrant the hope that he will once again entitle himself by the able fulfilment of the task to the gratitude both of nations and of their governments. Or, on the other hand, the mediation will be refused; and we may, without discussing the direction which this refusal will give to our national policy, assert that a striking testimony will have been rendered to the honor of the Emperor and of France, by this example of the confiderice of a great sovereign seeking in misfortune a support from which his dignity would not suffer in that quarter where be felt assured of inding strength, moderation and bonor. As to Prussia and Italy, we do not see any real reason which should induce them to refuse the mediation, but we perceive many decisive ones calling strongly for its acceptance. These two States have concluded an alliance for objects which each had determined to attain by war. Prussia wished to enlarge and strengthen her, position in Germany, and in that respect the military successes which she has just obtained are of a nature to exercise considerable weight in the negotiations. Italy wanted Venetia, and the cession of that province by Austria is now an accomplished fact. Therefore the double object which the allies wight by the wear is thus attained. The mediation will only have to give to the result adminished with the support of the province of the gratification of insatiable passions, and for an unlimited war for which the European Investation of such abandonment of Venetia. What interest and w

The Cession of Venetia In An Italian Point of View.

[From the Diritto of Turin, July 6.]

The fears which, out of regard for the national honor, we entertained yesterday with the greatest caution, have unfortunately to-day become a reality. Now, let us say it at once; fur better to have left the moord in the scabbard; better to be discomined in a new and hard light; better to forget Venice and her woes than possess it at the cost of insults and—of France. Against the inclemency of fortune and the delays of time, Italy, long tried in suffering and in the painful habit of expectancy, would have opposed her faith, the tenacity of her resolves, so much had her misfortunes strengthened her temper and consolidated the relations of fraternity and reciprocal good feeling of her people. The misfortune which has come upon us has moreover an aspect of such perflety that one more severe could not happen to a neiton which respects itself. Austria, who before beasted of having "struck us on the hips with the fist of the left hand," now ecdes Venetia to France, thereby depries us of the opportunity of recuring it, hemiliates our national right and touches to the very quick this young Italy, who ardently desired to re-establish in face of the world the reputation of her doubted valor. The blow is an airocious one, for it deprives us of once of friends and emeric. Forforn Austria escapes, and poor Venetis is presented to us covered with our shame. And, to crown our anguish, Austria's charity is conveyed through France, from which we always get the most costly ideas and the most sepreatice counsels. Are we fallen so low that we must seriously ask if it be true that Italy has overturned five thrones and placed 500,000 men in arms? Was it all but a solemn mockery? In Italy we believed we were fielding, and there was an idea that a brave army, inferior to note in the ardor of battle—that 40,000 volunteers, who had left their hearths and homes to fight, possessed valor and arms equal to any other troops in Europe. It was all a mist

Agreeably to a report made by a general in command of the imperial troops which took possession of Santa Lucia, it would seem that a deed of unheard of barbarity has been committed against three soldiers of the Twenty-first batalion of Chasseurs. These, after being wounded, were, it is said, found hanging. Help was fortunately at hand in time to restore two of them to life, but the third had been driven mad.

Should there be, contrary to all expectation, any recurrence of similar outrages, unworthy of a civilized army, his imperial Highness, the commander-in-chief of the army, would be, in spite of himself, under the necessity to have recourse to reprissle, although we have given, even at the present day, fresh evidence that we are proud to treat our prisoners of war as we do our own soldiers.

Accept, &c.,

JUEN 25, 1860.

The communication I received this morning filled me with the greatest surprise. Were not the event related by a general of the imperial army I could not credit it, because our army with respect to its treatment of prisoners of war, according to the strictest rules of honor and humanity, has always enjoyed as good a reputation as any other army.

I shall immediately institute the most diligent inquiry on this subject, in order to learn whether anythine has happened at all like the alleged outrage, and, had the case really occurred, I shall not hesitate in giving an example. But I also trust that the commander-in-chief of the imperial army will endeavor to accertain whether the report which gave rise to his remonstrances may not apring from vague and exaggerated rumors, as it too often happens in account given during the first moments of great excitement, the authenticity of which is too readily admitted. Accept, General, &c., LA MARMORA.

Upon this subject the Opinione of Turin adds the following remarks:—To say nothing of the fact that barbarons deeds of this nature are entirely unknown in our army, we think that if our soldiers, if they webed to ill treat their prisoners, as some of the Rel

Count Bismarck.

title, which contains much entertaining circumstantial detail about the great German leader of the day. We make some extracts from the paper:—

BISHARCE'S POLITICAL RELIGION.

In his recent despatches and circulars, Her Von Bismarck has never forgotten to bring into prominence the general interests of Germany, whenever he wanted to obtain anything for Prussia. Is he really so thorough-going a German? By no means. There has always been more specific Prussianism in him than in a hundred other Prussians put together. What he cannot now openly make known as a Minister and diplomatist, he often and unreservedly expressed in 1849 as a depaty, namely, his utter contempt for the aspirations towards German unity. Prussianism alone, he used to say in those days, has "saved the State." The army is inspired, "not by German, but by Prussian enthusiasm." He had "never heard a Prussian soldier sing the German national hymn." "We are Prussians, and Prussians we wish to remain." he exclaimed in conclusion; and on another occasion he vented his abuse on the tricolor, "the colors of insurrection," which are worn only by the democrat and the "regretfully obedient soldier." (The Prussian army worse at that time, as we have already remarked. the German cockade by the side of the Prussian army worse at that time, as we have already remarked. the German cockade by the side of the Prussian soldier, however "regretfully obedient," to wear the German cockade next to the Prussian, not only on his helmet, but on every possible part of his uniform; and how agadly would be allow German flags to wave over all the Prussian government buildings, although he once in Erfurt looked upon the presence of these flags as a "mounful sign of the times;" If he only could thereby live the mars and the heart of Germany into his camp! He will, perhaps, even yet have to do bitter penance for the contempt for German appiration after unity, which he, in former times, so often oynically paraded. One of the wishes he then expressed has been fullfilled. Blood and

with all his frivolity, a true fanatic; and for this object he is ready to make any sacrifice and brave every danger.

In the year 1851 alone he was called to order more frequently than the Speaker of the House of Commons has found it necessary to do in ten sessions together. This, however, grieved him but little; he defied the Freeident, his bell, the protests of the House and the opposition of public opinion alike. In the same year, 1851, he came forward as the advocate of the old system of close trading. Again, going back to the middle agos, he lendly expressed a wish, scarcely conceivable if we consider the progress which has been made in political economy during the present century, that every trade should limit the number of its apprentices and be empowered by law to fix a price for each quality of the goods it sells. This he held to be the only mode of protecting the working classes against the oppression of capitalists. One of the chief subjects of discussion in that year was the establishment of the right of the Chamber to vote the supplies; and during the debates on this point it was Bismarck, who, by his contemptuous aggressive conduct, gave rise to some scenes of extraordinary agitation. He denied, as he afterwards did when he became Minister, that the House could claim this right, which is the surest guarantee of its existence, and its most powerful defence against any unconstitutional attack from the other estates of the roalm. When he was re-erred to the constitution which the king had sworn to preserve, he replied in his usual frivolous and off-hand way that he did not see why all that relates to the constitution should be surrounded by a sort of halo, and every joke upon it be regarded as a desceration. He himself had sworn, said he, to the constitution—not to the existing one only, but also any future constitution, with all its amendments. He would, therefore, treat with utter contempt the righteous nanger of the liberals at his turning the constrution into rideule. When Count Schwerin, who oc

convergence conscision to degreed, passed the procession to occasion to occasi

with virtuous horror.

Miscellaneous War Items.

The superior customs officers in the German States which remain within the Confederation are deliberating at Munich on the form and conditions in which the Zoll-verein might continue its existence even during the war, and have sent M. Mots on a mission to Berlin on the subject. Prussia is believed to have no intention for the moment of changing the existence of the Zollverein or of in any way modifying its organization or the mode of keeping the accounts, either with respect to the public or the customs direction in the different countries.

No English or French man-of-war has arrived at Venice, and as orders have been given by the Austrians that the ports of Lido, Malamocco and Chioggia are to be closed as soon as the Italian fleet is in sight, any vessel sent for the protection of English or French subjects would be obliged to anchor at Pelorosso, the old anchorage, some few miles from Malamocco.

A letter from Dresden of July 5 says:—We expect serious events here. The Prussians are raising intrenchments all round the city and mining the two bridges which connect the old town with the new. Bautzon has been some days under martial law, and Dresden will probably be soon in the same plight. We are led to think so from an allusion made to the subject in a proclamation of the Governor of the city. There was also some question of cutting down all the trees of the Grone Garten, a park much frequented, and which might be called the Bots de Boulogue of Dresden; but, owing to the intercession of Queen Anolle with the King of Prussia, that act of barbarism will not be committed.

The King of Sarony has arrived at Iglau, a small town on the frontier of Bobenia and Moravis.

'The last great general movement,'' says the Paris Liberti, "operated by the Italian army, which brings back all the forces of King Victor Emanuel behind the line of the Ogito, has produced a painful emotion in Italy. In fact, that course completely uncovers Milan and Bressia, menaced on the side of the

some sixty-five from Milan.

The international committee of succor for the wounded has notified to the Florence body of the same kind that a branch has been established, with the authorization of the Austrian government, at Padus, and that auxiliary once have been arranged at Royigo, Vicenza, Bassano and Mestra.

The Italian screw frighte Principears Clotilde, with the iron-clad ram Affondatore, from London and Cherbourg, arrived at Gibraliar on the 25te of June, and left for the castward on the 25th ult.

In Berlin, July 5, a solome, are the same and the state of the castward on the 25th ult.

arrived at other are the late of the service was performed in the Protestant churches to return thanks for the victory of Königgräts. The Queen and Princesses attended the Dom-kirche. At the conclusion of the service a salve of one bundred and one guns was fired in the square in front of the peace.

General Cerale, of the Italian army, has his right knee and leg fractured. He is sixty-three years of age, and there are great fears that his injuries may prove mortal.

# THE EAST.

OUR CONSTANTINOPLE CORRESPONDENCE. Turkey Preparing for War Eventualities-Moving to the Danube-Affairs in the Rouma-

affected by Greek and even Russian intrigues.

ENGLAND LOOKING TO CANDIA.

It has been supposed for some years past that England has her eyes on this island, as an offset for the French occupation of Egypt, but the realization of this "idea," if indeed it has any good grounds for existence, probably will depend upon "future eventualities;" and then the sinking condition of the Ottoman empire, morally and financially, are now casting their shadow before them. territory. The English or French canard, which attri-butes to the United States the desire of possessing an its accomplishment by producing an island expressly for the use of the Great Republic, and the name given to it of George only needs the addition of Washington to per-

Danubian frontier, with orders not to cross that river for the present, but to wait for events and instructions. This officer, who is now some seventy years of age, com-menced his career in Turkey in 1830 as a Creatian Christian and an instructor of the tropie of subach anathrough father of his present Majesty. He had been in the Austrian army, but left it in consequence of a disagreement with his commanding officer. After serving here a couple of years he became enamored of a handsome Turk-ish maiden of one of the villages where he resided, and offered to become a Moslem in case he could become her husband. An arrangement was soon made, and the commission having been forfeited without any circumscribing ceremony he espoused the object of his affections, and soon became a very unhappy husband. By this union he became also the possessor of some landed property, owned by the family of the "maiden" in question, and rapidly rose in his new career from a lieutenant to a full general. There is good reason to believe that he possesses high military abilities, for he has been successful in all the commands confided to him, when allowed to act unthwarted by others, as was the case during the late trimean war. During his absence Mademe Fatimah took a fancy to another individual, and having expressed a strong desire not to return to her husband, he divorced her, and some time afterwards married at Bucharest a handsome Gorman or Transylvanian lady, to whom he became much attached. With neither of these wives had he children, and having decided to espouse a third, in the hope of becoming a father, the second demurring to such an arrangement, he divorced her, and took in marriage another very beautiful "Turkish maiden," daughter of Hadz Pacha, a Circassian, recoulty deceased, of Mecca, by whom he has three children. It must here be observed that Islam hav permits Musaulmant to marry non-

tribute, this was too insignificant to be much taken into serious consideration.

PRINCE CHARLES' POSITION.

Prince Charles, therefore, fills a position much like that of the Emperor Maximilian; both are only fereign agents, seated on their thrones and sustained by foreign influence against the actual wishes of their people, and there is no doubt that if these were honestly consulted and freely allowed to express it they would both have to decamp. Time will show the results of such a system of free election, inaugurated by the Emperor of France, whose own beginnings offer a parallel to the aforesaid quasis coverigns.

The CHOLERA.

of free election, inaugurated by the Emperor of France, whose own beginnings offer a parallel to the aforesaid quasi sovereigns.

The cubility was lately somewhat alarmed by the news of the reappearance of the cholers in Syria and Egypt. It is now shown that it is more of a sporadic than an epidemic character, and is steadily diminishing. In the meantime the Board of Health here has established a quarantine of fifteen days for all vessels arriving from the ports of those provinces of the empire, and no apprehension is entertained of the result.

The International Sanitary Commession is still existing here, but is not doing much against the cholers. It will soon publish the result of its coglitations on the history and character of the disease and the best means of arresting its propagation. As to the remedies for curing it, these are not to be meddled with, because many believe it impossible to be cured. The majority of its members still believe that the cholers is only an epidemic, while others declare that it is contagious. All, however, have been compelled by well established facts to believe in the efficacy and necessity of a strict quarantine to prevent the introduction of the disease.

\*\*COCESSION TO THE VICENOVALTY OF NOVEY.\*\*

His Highness lemnit Pacha has just left this city and returned to Egypt, where he no doubt will be received with great demonstrations by all of his employes and dependants. The succession of the province of Egypt to the eldest son of this Viceroy has been established in an imperial Prince, which was given to him previous to his departure; but it is said that he has left much diseastified with its terms, especially with regard to the functions of a regency, in the event of his own demise, of the minority of his son and successor.

\*\*LOSSION\*\*

LOSSION\*\*

To effect this the Viceroy expended here immense.

its terms, especially with regard to the functions of a regency, in the event of his own demise, of the minority of his son and successor.

LOSSITIG.

To effect this the Viceroy expended here immense sums of money. He gave, it is said, £1,000,000 to the Sultan, and £200,000 in presents to his Ministers; he doubled his tribute, and even off-red always to support, out of his own revenues, any troops which the Sultan may from time to time require of him. He has sent eight thousand soldiers here already, and the muster is to be, in all, eighteen thousand. It is well known that Ismail Pacha rules in the most despotte manner possible over the poor Egyptians, and the Fellaha, or Fellaheen, are reduced to a state of the utmost degradation, just such as the Egyptians were under the Pharaoha. If another Moses would arise and carry those miserable poople out of the land of Egypt to that of the United States, what a deliverance it would be! But modern times do not produce any such philanthropists and lawgivers, and man's earthly deliverance now depends upon himself, upon education and intelligence, either to conquer his freedom or to secure its continuance.

The proper successors to the Viceroyalty of Egypt are Mustaphs Fauil Facha and Halim Facha, two very humans and enlightened gentlemen. They are greatly beloved, while Ismail Fasha is cursed by every Feliah of this fine province. Neither have or ever will accept and acknowledge the power of the Suitan, and the silence of the European Powers which guaranteed it by

treaty, to deprive them of their birthrights. The former is in Rhodes and the other in Cairo, which, if he be not extremely prudent, will soon be made "too hot" for him. The former right of succession was made by a treaty with England, France, Russia and Austria, and has been nevertheless thrown aside; the present one has been made by the Sultan only, without any guarantee whatever, and can therefore be changed at will.

### THE WAR IN ASIA.

Account of the Great Battle of Irdjar-Fight Between the Russians and Hokharians. The Invalide Russ of the 1st of July publishes a full account of the great battle which the Russians fought in Central Asia on the 20th of May, of which a telegraphic report was received a few weeks ago. To understand the narrative our readers must remember that before the action the Russians were encamped at Tchinaz, on the left bank of the Syr-Daria, while the Bokharians were at Irdjar, on the same bank, but several miles higher up the river. The following is the Russian report:—INE MERG'S TROOPS ACTIVE AND MOVING ROUND THE RUAR. The frequent appearance of the enemy's partisans in greater or less number in our rear, as well as on our lines of communication, and the presence of the principal army of the Emir at the place named Irdjar, absolutely necessitated an offensive movement on our part, so much the more that on the 17th and 18th of May positive information was received that the Emir, having returned from a two days' excursion to Samarcand, was disposed to attack us. With that view he had despatched a part of his troops to the right bank of the Syr-Daria, upon our territory, situated beyond the Tchirtchik (an affluent of the Syr-Daria, which flows past Tachinan; and joins the Syr at Tchinaz).

our territory, situated beyond the Tchirichik (an affluent of the Syr-Daris, which flows past Taschkent and joins the Syr at Tchinaz).

The Number, Armillary and arms of the Ryr at Tchinaz.

The army of the Emir was said to be very numerous, consisting of strickes, mounted riflemen, artillery, contingents of various local governors, and of Kirghiz roaming over Bokharian territory. The number of the zardazer and of the artillery, all regularly armed, was five thousand. The artillery numbered twenty-one pieces, among which were some superior to ours. As for the Kirghiz, their number was not less than thirty-five thousand.

THE RUSHAMS TAKING POSHION.

On the 19th of May, at daybreak, the force at Tchinaz, consisting of fourteen companies of infantry, five zomiaz of Cossacks, with twenty pieces of artillery and rockets, quitted its position to move on Irdiar. This detachment consisted of Lieutenant Colonel Pistohikors, with five zomias of Cossacks, a rocket detachment and six pieces of artillery; Captain Abramof, with six companies and eight pieces, and Lieutenant Colonel Fortisky, with eight companies and six pieces. The detachment carried provisions on board the Pérovsky.

Simultaneously with this detachment, another from Kirioutchi, on the right bank opposite Tchinaz, under the command of Colonel Kraicvsky, set out on its march for Irdjar, by the right bank of the Syr.

MARCHING AND SKRIMSHING UNDER INTERNSE HRAT.

The first day the troops accomplished a stage of more than incenty miles with the themometer at forty degrees Reammur, the enemy's cavalry contenting themselves with skirmishing. There remained only fourteen miles from Mourza Rabat, where the troops bivouncked for the Bokharlans began to show thomselves in view of our camp.

FIRST ABRAULT OF THE COSSACKS.

At nine o'clock our Cossacks had their first encounter

Bokharlans began to show themselves in view of our camp.

FIRST ASSAULT OF THE COSSACKS.

At nine o'clock our Cossacks had their first encounter with the Bokharian cavalry, which had some men killed; on our side one Cossack was wounded. At miday it became indispensable to advance the artillery, and commence firing, which lasted without interruption till the ond of the battle.

After a short halt the troops advanced in the following order:—The column of Captain Abramo' in advance, by the direct road leading to Irdjar; on the right and on the same level the column of Lioutenant Colonel Pistohkiors; behind these two columns came, as a general reserve, three companies of a battalion of riflemen and a section of artillery, under the command of Major Pistchémouka; the baggage was covered by four companies and two pieces, under the command of Lioutenant Colonel Fovitsky.

TIM ASIATIC CAVALRY AND REFORT OF A COMMANDER.
Hardly had our troops resumed their march when masses of the enemy's cavalry appeared and surrounded the detachment. The march of the baggage became especially very arduous, and could only be facilitated, thanks to the extraordinary merit of Lieutenant Colonel Fovitsky, who was obliged at the same time to watch the movements of the train and repulse the incessant attacks to which it was exposed.

The following fact may give an idea of the difficulties our troops had to stremont before reaching the enemy.

THE ENGAGEMENT.

Towards five o'clock, about a mile from the enemy's position, our troops were received by a strong cannonade from his intrenchments, and masses of cavalry surrounded them compitely, with the exception of their left wing. The reserve was then directed towards the left, and all our artillers was put in recition.

wing. The reserve was then directed towards the left, and all our artillery was put in position.

The enemy having allowed us to advance a good way, redcubled his cannonade, under which our troops remained nearly an hour. Our artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Silverstvan, rendered us immanse services. It was impossible to witness, without being filled with admiration, our artillery men working with extraordinary address and songfroid is that heated atmosphere.

reordinary address and solve.

Not a shot missed the aim.

Towards six o'clock the attacks of the cavalry grew feebler. On the command of General Romanovsky, Captain Abramof commenced the assault at the head of the infanity, and Leutenant Golone Pistohikors led the Cossacks to the charge. Captain Abramof executed the order with the greatest cooliness. Neither the redoubled activity of the cannonade and fusiliade nor the intrenchments checked the column of assault. All advanced as on the parade ground. As the end of half an hour our on the parade ground. As the end of half an hour our has parade ground. or captain Abramof, Lieutenant Colonel Pistohikors went forward with his cavalry. At the same time he can-monaded vigorously with his six pieces, on the one hand, the forces endeavoring to stop Captain Abramof, and whom he took in flank, and on the other hand new masses of cavalry and infantry assembling in front of him.

hemmed in the enemy more and more closely, and arter having overtherwin them put them to flight in the greatest disorder.

All the ground between the first intrenchments and the Bokharian camp was covered with dead left by the enemy. His flight was so precipitate that he did not dare to halt in his camp, which our troops found filled with all his effects, and showing all the marks of recent occupation—pots in which food was being cooked, lighted fires, tea prepared, &c.

THE EMIN'S CART.

At nine o'clock the darkness compelled the discontinuance of the pursuit. Only in the morning at daybreak a feeble column was sent out to occupy the second Bokharian camp, which the Emir had evacuated in the evening, leaving also almost all the baggage. His own tent had remained in the condition in which it had been occupied by the Sovereign of Bokhars, the Chief of Islamism in Central Asia. There were lound there a quantity of carpots, divans, kitchen utensis and a mutitude of objects of Asiatic luxury.

During these operations Colonel Kraievsky's detachment from Kirioutchi arrived on the 20th at five o'clock P. M. on the right bank of the Syr Daria, opposite Irdiar. Although this detachment had taken no part is the action its appearance and some shots of rifled cannon ably directed sufficed to exercise a certain influence on the progress of the battle, and hinder the flying enemy from resorting to the territory beyond the Tchirtchik, where their presence would have been troublesome to us.

THE GAINS AND LOSSES.

In this brilliant affair our loss was tweive soldiers

where their presence would have been troublesome tous.

THE GAINS AND LOSSES.

In this brilliant affair our loss was twelve soldiers wounded (sic; the enemy left more than one thousand dead on the field. Our trophies consisted of six pieces of artillery taken in the assault on the position, and four pieces abandoned by the enemy in his flight. In continuing to advance our columns would probably find other guns, for the prisoners report that in his flight the Emir only took away two pieces. They even say that he was not slow to abandon them on the road to Oratepe, and that he only brought back two thousand horsemen to Djouzak.

Besides the baggage there were found in the camps immense stores of powder and all the artillery train. Without counting the cartridges with which the roads were sirewn, which the enemy followed in his flight, we found about six hundred and seventy pounds (24,120 lbs.) of powder, neo hundred and seventy pounds (24,120 lbs.) of powder, neo hundred and seventy pounds (24,120 lbs.) of powder, neo hundred and seventy pounds (24,120 lbs.) of powder, neo hundred and seventy pounds (24,120 lbs.) of powder, neo hundred and seventy pounds (24,120 lbs.) of powder, neo hundred and seventy pounds (24,120 lbs.) of powder, neo hundred and seventy pounds (24,120 lbs.) of powder, neo hundred and seventy pounds (24,120 lbs.)

weil as a mass of outles, steen and weil as a mass of outles, steen and occupied the fortress of Nau, and by the capture of Khodjent has separated Bokhara from Khokan.

JULY 14.—Chaplain John Blake, from the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the receiving ship vermont; acting Ensign Sturgis Center, from the Tacony and granted leave of absence; Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Fusher, from the Glasgow and discharged; Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. D. Wood, from the Glocura and discharged.

JULY 14.—Salimaker T. C. Herbert, to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, vice James Ferguson, detached and waiting orders.

JULY 14.—Charles Hunter, Commander in the Navy, on the retired list.

JULY 14.—Midshipman S. H. Feltz and Acting Ensign Charles Alnesworth of the Guard.

DISMINSER.

JULY 14.—Mate Henry G. Clarke, of the Fredonia.

BUNDRABLY DISCHARGER.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Robert Whitehill, Jr., to date August 18, 1866; Acting Third Assistant Engineer Aaron W. Smith, to date July 26, 1865; Acting Master J. Buhner, to date July 13, 1866; Acting Gunner Robert Knox, to date July 11, 1866.

NECELLARDOES.

Brevet Major General Francis Fessenden has assumed the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Maryland. Licutenant Colonel Chandler, who has been acting since the resignation of General Stannard, will remain as Assistant Adjutant General to General Fraschen.

Major General Ord, Commanding the Department of the Ohio, has ordered that the military districts of Hilinois and Wasconsin will be discontinued from and after the Siste of July.

The Fourth independent company Veteran Reserves, stationed at Springfield, Ill., has been ordered to proceed to Fort Mackinsw. Mich.

THE GREAT ORGAN OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Its History, Cost, Size, Capacity, Peculiarity ties and Completion—The Largest Organ Built in America.

In January, 1866, Plymouth Church Society, of Brooklyn, made a contract with a Boston firm for an organ, which was to be the second largest in America, and to be finished in January, 1866. The original sum voted by the society was ten thousand dollars, but since it has been increased to about twenty-five thousand dollars. The organ now stands in Mr. Beecher's church, and is truly a huge concern. and is truly a huge concern.

The instrument measures from the basement to its highest point forty-eight feet four inches; its depth is twenty-three feet, and the width, from side to side, twenty-nine feet. The style of adornment adopted by the builders is that of the remissance—that is, classical, with variation where good taste demands it. The front is composed of three large arches, separated by four pilasters, in front of which are round fluted columns, surmounted by composite capitals, above which are the frieze, cornice and entablature. In each of the three arches are nine pipes, composing the bases by what, in architecture, is called a broken pediment, is which the carved image of a cherub stands out in relief against the white background. Projecting over each side arch is a horizontal row of pipes, trumpet shaped, being the pipes of the Two Mirabilis, beside which on the extreme end of either side is an urn carved in wood. The case is made of solid black wainut throughout. The contrast between this and the silver pipes is striking. It is one of the few instances in an American organ in which the exterior pipes have been given a silver color; it is a marked improvement on the usual gilt, and makes a very chaste appearance.

COMPARS OF THE INSTRUMENT.

The organ has four manuals, in each of which are fifty-eight keys. The compass is irom C to A; in the pedal there are thirty keys, from C to F. This embraces the entire range of the musical scale—ten octaves—which is as great a difference in sound as the human ear can easily appreciate. The tone of the lower notes, which are very often so mulled as to give but little variety, are expected to be very clear and distinct.

THE FREURANTE POWER.

lower notes, which are very often so muffled as to give but little variety, are expected to be very clear and distinct.

Is an interesting feature. The wind is supplied by four bellows and two reservoirs putting in motion a pneumatic lever, which is applied to the organ. The couples throughout are attached to it, so that all four manuals can be played at once almost as easily as the keyboard of a grand piano. Every register in the organ is operated by the pneumatic power, and secures a uniform and very easy motion in all weathers. The cost of this arrangement has been great, as it involved the making of a large number of small bellows placed in different parts of the organ. Its advantage is obvious, and is an improvement on the many organs in which is required a weight of some five or six pounds to bring down a key. The introduction of the organ is the country. Four engines, with upright cylinders six inches in diameter, with a twolved inch stroke, move levers attached to the four bellows. The engines are perfectly automatic in their motion, the water being supplied from the main pipe of the Ridgewood aqueduct. When the full power of the organ being employed, demanding a large quantity of wind, the engines move with vigor and power, and when softer portions are in use they move gently and silently. The whole is under control of the organist, who can let on the water or turn it off at pleasure by means of a crank placed at his side.

THE THE MIRKELLE INTERNATION INTERNAT

are almost equal to the strength of the remainder of the organ.

THE YOX ANGRIDGA AND EUTHORM

are both free reed pipes of a singular and beautiful quality. The Yox Angelica is intended to be similar to the Cor Angelia, and the builders have been successful, inamuch as the pipes of this stop reproduce exactly the sound of the above mentioned instrument. The Euphons is also something new on this continent.

THE YOX HUMANA AND CRESCRIDGA HOYERMENT.

The YOX HUMANA AND CRESCRIDGA HOYERMENT.

The YOX HUMANA AND CRESCRIDGA HOYERMENT.

The vox humans is a stop, intended to represent a choir of human voices in the distance. Its sound is very soft and sweet, and people are very apt to be deceived in it. It is a free reed stop, and is piaced in the swell, organ so tha it can be rendered soft or loud at will.) The crescendo movement is an arrangement by which from one single stop, which may be in use, the power can be gradually increased until all the pipes in the organ are brought into play, making one grand chorus, and so changed again to return from loud to soft. This can be done without disturbing the combination which may be in use at the time. It is a complete success, and is one of the most expensive combinations in the organ.

mochanical, leaving fifty-two full sounding stops, ex-tending throughout the entire compass, there not being one incomplete stop in the instrument. Of these one is shirty-two feet in length; five of sixteen feet, besides three additional ones, giving sixteen feet tone, making nine-sixteen feet tone. There are twenty-two of sixteen feet pitch.

with the column Pistohikors went to time he cannot the one hand, in Abramof, and other hand new ling in front of the France.

The organ as it now stands is the largest ever bulk and the property of the continent, but was built in Germany. The country of the finite property is granter.

The organ as it now stands is the largest ever bulk and the property of the continent, but was built in Germany. The country low figure considering the immense labor experience on the construction. The organist is Mr. F. F. Mulliman of large experience.

There has been some talk of giving weekly continued in the greating the instrument, whose Sundays trenchments and dead left by the that he did not

The annual camp meeting in Northern Virginia begins on the 20th instant.

The annual camp meeting in Northern Virginia begins on the 20th instant.

At Grand Junction, Miss., a woman who interfered in a barroom quarred was shot through the heart.

There are 7,440 Odd Fellows in California. They own thirty halls, valued at \$300,000, and other property valued at \$500,000.

Sugar weddings, which take place at the end of the honey-moon, are now in roque. We suppose they will become an institution, for in this era of divorces the likelihood of a couple remaining united till the propertime for a tin wedding is extremely problematical.

The closing exercises of the State Normal School, at Albany, took place last week. The following graduates received diplomas:—Misses E. E. Bishop, E. A. Blaksman, M. Bowen, H. Boyce, F. B. Bromley, J. A. Carr, F. E. Griggs, E. Harfer, V. M. Herring, J. J. Jewell, B. R. Morris, Arabella McCoy, L. Parkhurst, L. I. Perry, J. A. Reed, C. E. Robinson, M. L. Streeter, J. F. Tibbale, S. E. Van Sickle, N. F. Watson; Messra, H. C. Bowen, E. A. Bowser, G. H. Quay, George W. Weisan and R. W. White.

The managers of the National Military Asylum were in session in Washington last week. The selection of a site was postponed in order to give time for new proposals. General Banks, of Massachusetts, was elected governor; an executive committee was appointed, and by-laws were adopted. The fund for the support of the Asylum is \$3,000,000, yielding an annual income of \$150,000. The managers have appropriated \$45,000 to organize a system of outside relief, in order to aid such applicants as may be deserving of it, in places where they cannot be provided for, and in anticipation of the organized system of operations.

The reward of one thousand dollars offered for the arrest of Probus was distributed by the Committee of Councils on Police, in four amounts of two hundred and fifty dollars each, to the three officers who captured him all Market street bridge, and to Jacob Price, the lad at the Naval Asylum, who first gave the information that the presoner had lost a thumb—that being

a quarrel with a Captain Black.

Three persons lately died in Philadelphia after eating vegetables cooked in a copper kettle green with verdigria.

morder, of which he was convicted by a military commission.

A little girl made her appearance on the streets of Atlanta some time since with about half a bushel of applea, which she was glad to sell at thirty cents. She had carried the apples ten miles, and then had not money enough to buy a peck of meal to take home with her.

At Getaville, near Buffalo, N. Y., a supply of natural gas has been discovered which far exceeds the illuminating power of common gas, and is now discharging itself at the rate of forty thousand feet per day. It is now in contemplation to light the city of Buffalo with it.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in New Haven, with the following officers:—President, Professor Cyrus Northruy, Vice Precident, James A. Punderford, Secretary, R. P. Judd; Treasurer, Joseph A. Smith.

Near Elisworth, Me., there are five houses standing side by side, occupied by five thrifty men, brothers, who married the sisters.

An unfortunate woman, married to a brute of a headand, committed suicide in Chicago on the 15th inst.

Henry Smith, of Salem, Mass., committed suicide \$6.

band, committed suicide in Chicago on the 15th inst.

Henry Smith, of Salem, Mass., committed suicide 6t.

Norwich, Conn., on the 14th inst.

There have been several narrow escapes from drowning at Cape May recently.

There is a post office in McDonough county, Ift., through which only two letters passed each quarter for the last two quarters. They consisted of the correspondence between the postmaster and the Department. The last letter to the Department announced the nontangles adhesion to the Freedam's college.